THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

At $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid within the year.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

Advertisements $1 per square, for 3 weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—WASHINGTON.

VOL. XVI. GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1832. NO. 18.

POETRY.

LIFE.

What art thou, life? Pale vanity!
Dim shadow of the things to be!
Weak as the wind, sightless as the grave!
Thy gold but yellow dross: thy fame,
Thy pride and pomp, an idiot's game—
The rattling of the chains that load the slave.

Thou and the scenes that round thee raise
What are ye? Loose uncertainties;
Yet still we hug ourselves with rash presage
Of future days serene and long—
Of pleasures fresh, and ripe, and strong—
And active youth and slow declining age.

Like a fair prospect, still we make
The future, shapes of beauty take;
First verdant gardens raise and pansied fields,
The lofty groves and bowers appear,
Then rills and winding rivers clear,
While change and landscape still new pleasure yields.

Farther bold castles we espy.
Where lordly wealth and honors lie.
Beyond a gorgeous picture fills the stage,
Till the remoter distance shrouds
The plains with hills, the hills with clouds;
There we place Death behind old shivering Age.

When Death, alas! perhaps too nigh,
In the next hedge does skulking lie,
There plants his engines, there lets fly his dart,
Which while we ramble without fear,
Will meet us in our full career,
And drive the world's wild follies from our heart.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Washington loved his Mother.

Immediately after the organization of the present government, Gen. Washington repaired to Fredericksburg, to pay his humble duty to his mother, preparatory to his departure to New-York. An affecting scene ensued—The son feelingly remarked the ravages which a torturing disease had made upon the aged frame of his mother, and thus addressed her:

"The people, madam, have been pleased, with the most flattering unanimity, to elect me to the chief magistracy of the U. States, but before I can assume the functions of my office, I have come to bid you an affectionate farewell. So soon as the public business which must necessarily be encountered in arranging a new government, can be disposed of, I shall hasten to Virginia, and"—

Here the matron interrupted him.—"You will see me no more. My great age, and the disease that is fast approaching my vitals, warn me that I shall not be long of this world. I trust in God, I am somewhat prepared for a better. But go, George, fulfil the high destinies which Heaven appears to assign you; go, my son, and may that Heaven's and your mother's blessings be with you always."

The President was deeply affected.—His head rested upon the shoulder of his parent, whose aged arm feebly, yet fondly encircled his neck.—That brow on which fame had wreathed the purest laurel virtue ever gave to created man, relaxed from its lofty bearing. That look which could have awed a Roman senate in its Fabrician day, was bent in filial tenderness upon the time-worn features of this venerable matron.

The great man wept. A thousand recollections crowded upon his mind, as memory, retracing scenes long past, carried him back to the paternal mansion, and the days of his youth; and there the centre of attraction was his mother, whose care, instruction and discipline had prepared him to reach the topmost height of laudable ambition; yet how were his glories forgotten while he gazed upon her, from whom, wasted by time and malady, he must soon part to meet no more.

The matron's predictions were true The disease which had so long preyed upon her frame, completed its triumph, and she expired at the age of eighty-five, confiding in the promises of immortality to the humble believer.

Washington's Tomb.—In the debate in the House of Representatives of the U. States, upon the removal of Washington's remains, Mr. Howard of Md. related the following historical anecdote. No higher testimony to the worth and character of any man could have been given:—

"When the British fleet was passing up the Potomac during the late war, with hostile intent, the commander directed that when he arrived opposite to Mount Vernon he should be informed of the fact—when he was told that his ship was passing the tomb of Washington, the officers assembled upon deck, and passed by *uncovered and in silence.*"

George Washington.—In regard to certain proceedings at Alexandria, preparatory to a celebration of the centennial anniversary of the birth day of WASHINGTON, it appears that the charter of Alexandria lodge of ancient York Masons, was granted, *in his name*, as its first master, in 1788, by the grand lodge of Virginia.

From the writings of an eloquent Divine.

"I would earnestly recommend liberality of feeling, and judgment, towards men of different opinions. We must respect alike our own and others' minds. Let us remember that those who differ in word and speculation may agree in heart; and that the spirit of christianity, though mixed and encumbered with error, is still divine.—Under the disguises of the different creeds, let us learn to believe, that amidst dissonant forms and voices, the common Father discerns and accepts the deep filial adoration. This is true freedom and enlargement of mind; a liberty, which he who knows it would not barter for the widest dominion, which, under the name of Religion, has ever been usurped over the human soul."

FIDELITY.

A faithful friend is the repository of our secrets, and is like a precious stone, which has no spots, and which is not to be purchased by the return of the same nature. Happy he who finds such a friend; for to him he can entrust his most secret thoughts, and in him find a consolation at all times.

Diodorus, the Sicilian, says that among the Egyptians it was a criminal matter to disclose a secret with which they were entrusted; and one of their priests being convicted of this offence, was banished from his country. Certainly, nothing can be more just, than that a secret entrusted to a friend, under the sanction of good faith and secrecy, should be considered as a sacred thing, and that to divulge it, under any pretence whatever, is a profanation of the most sacred duties.

Plutarch remarks, that the Albanians, being at war with Philip, King of Macedonia, one day intercepted a letter which he had written to Olympia his wife They sent it back to him unopened, that they might not be obliged to read it in public, saying, that their laws forbid them to betray a secret.

The infidelity of a friend is certainly repugnant to nature itself, and to betray a secret entrusted to us, is truly detestable. A man who entrusts his secrets to another, is like him who surrenders his arms, and declares himself a slave; but how great would be the infamy of him, to whom we have surrendered them, were he to turn those very arms against us, and assassinate us in that defenceless state!—Thus fidelity is the greatest treasure a man can find, and the secret entrusted to him is the highest mark of sincere friendship.

The following anecdote is related in the Evangelical Magazine:—"An African Preacher, speaking from—'What is a man profited if he gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?' mentioned among other things, that many lose their souls by being too charitable!—Seeing the congregation astonished beyond measure at this saying, he very emphatically repeated it, and then proceeded to explain his meaning. 'Many people,' said he, 'attend meeting, hear the sermon, and when it is over, they proceed to divide it out among the congregation: this part was for that man, that part was for that woman; such denunciations were for such persons; these threats for you sinners—and so,' continued the shrewd African, '*they give away the whole sermon and keep none for themselves!*'

A subject for reflection.—Agreeably to a memorandum kept by the Rev. Dr. CATHCART, of York, Pa. it appears that *one hundred and nine murders* were committed in the United States, within the year 1831. Some of these were of the most appalling kind, such as parents by their children, children by their parents, husbands by their wives, and wives by their husbands, &c. A large proportion of them are regarded as *the consequence of an intemperate use of ardent spirits.*

The Comet.—If the prediction of Astronomers should be verified, we shall be visited the present summer with a Comet of unusual dimensions, which will approach the earth's orbit more nearly, it is said, than any former one of these sublime and incomprehensible strangers. Some of the accounts state, that it will approach within 20,000 miles of us, and that it will appear to the naked eye as large as the full moon, with a broad coma or tail, streaming through half the heavens! We regret to see some disposed to humor the fancies & superstitions of the weak-minded and ignorant, by speaking of these burning bodies as celestial omens, premonitory of some signal calamity on earth. Some have already announced the expected visitant as the herald of war, betokening the hostile shock of nations, the revolution of states, or the dismemberment of empires; while others intimate, that it may "be intended by the Deity, as an agent to brush away the heavens and destroy the earth"

Though Science is yet as much in the dark, respecting the purposes of Comets in creation, as ignorance was two centuries ago, yet we had hoped that the human intellect was so far advanced towards truth in its researches after the arcana of their order, as to have got rid of superstitious terror.—Especially after the events, in Virginia, connected with the singular appearance of the Sun last Summer, we hoped, at least, that prudence would have suggested a lesson of caution, and that those whose business it is to enlighten public sentiment, would have spoken of the Comet as connected with *physical*, rather than with *moral* or *political* causes. Without hazarding a conjecture as to the uses or ends for which they are designed, it is sufficient for presumptuous man to know, that wild and eccentric as they seem to the eye of reason, they constitute an indispensable and orderly part of a wise, harmonious and magnificent whole.—*Raleigh Register.*

How often has it been said, that Youth is the season of enjoyment, and that the hours of the school-boy are the happiest that can be numbered, throughout the progress of a life. The thoughts are untrammelled by the images of care that multiply on the vision, when the period of manhood commences, & the reveries, free as the surrounding air, dwell upon the bright scenes and sunny spots of an imaginative world, far dearer and happier than the one ordained for a future experience. The sweet anticipations of childhood, and the gratification at their indulgence, the eager aspirations of Youth, and the joy at their fulfilment, are themes for the Moralist who can behold the apportionment of happiness to every lot, and subjects of exultation to the Philanthropist who delights in the enjoyment of man from his earliest to his latest stage. The Philosopher regards the child, as the wondrous creature, within whom resides the germ of corporeal power, and mental magnificence; he watches him at his play, and can detect the dawn of a mighty intelligence, can espy the future hero or scholar in the present child, and from the games of youth, prognosticate the nobler efforts that will spring from the man. There are many instances recorded where the most celebrated characters of history, have been prophets of their own eminence; in childhood, a halo, as it were, has surrounded them, and respect, nay almost reverence, has unconsciously been paid to the boy. We are all disposed to regard the age of adolescence with affection, for its beauty as well as its feebleness invites our sympathy and attachment; but, we should do more, we should consider it with grave attention, study it, and in learning and improving from its simplicity, bend our best energies to its direction & encouragement. We must remember that man is a mimic, that his virtues and vices are closely copied by the young, who are exposed to the influence of his example; and, were instruction out of the question, there can be little doubt that the very actions and expressions of others would be imitated so faithfully, as almost to become ridiculous:—let us then so combine example and instruction, in the treatment of this interesting portion of the human family, as to supply the necessary qualifications for future happiness, in teaching the knowledge of self, the practice of virtue, and the privilege of existence, both as a wanderer in this, and a candidate for a better world.—*N. Y. Amer. Advocate.*

Where is Safety?—Fond mothers believe that when they have personally and with care put their children to rest and the house is closed, they are certainly safe from the attacks of repulsive, loathsome and rabid animals from abroad; but from a recent and very remarkable occurrence related in the Brooklyn, Conn. paper, it would seem that the poison which is to destroy life is sometimes communicated at seasons and through agents which are least suspected. On the 4th of December last, a skunk found its way into the cellar of Jeremiah Malbone, of Pomfret, Mass. from thence up a flight of stairs, through a cat-hole into the dormitory, where all the family were asleep. It immediately attacked Philip Malbone, 7 years of age, and bit him severely in the arm and hand. The father, aroused by the screams of the child, sprang to the spot, and with a shovel despatched the animal. The wounds healed without any unusual appearance. About five weeks from the infliction of the wound, the scars began to be slightly inflamed, attended with a numbness and sharp pricking pains, extending to the head and back. A tumor was also discovered under the tongue. At the end of forty-five days, a case of genuine hydrophobia made its appearance—The water dread was a prominent symptom, through the whole course of the disease. The naming of drink or the slightest agitation of the air, by passing by him, excited a return of spasms. At the end of seven days the agony was over—he died without a struggle.—The morning after the child was bitten, it was discovered that the skunk had made a visit to a neighboring hog-pen. In five or six weeks after, two hogs belonging to the pen died in convulsions.

In five years there has been but one house of value consumed by fire in Charleston, which of itself forms nearly eleven-thirteenths of the whole amount of the value of buildings destroyed in that time. So that setting aside the single fire, we should have the remarkable fact of a city composed of 35,000 inhabitants, including the suburbs, having sustained damage from conflagration in five years of only about $2,600.

SILAS E BURROWS, Esqr. of New-York—a citizen distinguished alike for his philanthropy and munificence, arrived here last night, and this morning departed for New-York, with the Tent, the old buff Military Suit—the Sword presented by the great Frederick, and the Pistols of Gen. Washington—all loaned to him by the family for the purpose of being exhibited to the few remaining old veterans at the Centennial Celebration at New-York.

The sight of them must awaken associations and feelings of the most sacred character. It is to Mr. Burrows that the honor has been conceded of causing a Monument to be erected to the Mother of the Father of his Country. *Balt. Gaz.*

Formal notice is given by advertisement in the New York papers, by "ELISHA TIBBITS, for himself and associates," that application will be made to the Legislature of the State of N. York, at its present session, to incorporate a Bank to be located in the city of New York, with a Capital of *thirty-five millions of dollars*, to be known and distinguished by the name of the NATIONAL UNION BANK; which is to be authorised to establish Branches in such States as consent thereto; to receive deposites of money of the United States, and transfer the same from place to place, &c. for the space of thirty-five years.—In a word, the Legislature of the State of New-York is to be invited to establish a Bank, under the direction of the Legislation, & of course of the politics, of the State of New-York, with the power to control not only the currency of the country, but also the revenue and credit of the United States. Such a Bank, with the same capital as the Bank of the U. States, and with all the features proposed to be given to it if rechartered, is proposed to be chartered by a State Legislature, which has just determined, by a majority of two to one, to instruct its Senators and request its Representatives to oppose the renewal of the charter of the present Bank of the United States. How far that instruction is connected with this new project, or how far the said project has had its rise in the loathed and defeated project of a Treasury Bank, we know not. For all we know, indeed, the whole may be a hoax, and we should think so, but for the responsibility of the name attached to it. Until better informed in regard to the scheme, we cannot but regard it with distrust. And, we need not add, if it should be attempted seriously to be carried into effect, we should view it with alarm for the duration of the Union, and with an unfeigned horror of the whole concern. We wait, however, before presenting in their proper colors the insuperable objections to this grand scheme, for further explanations concerning it. We ask the New-York Editors to state frankly their views of the matter. What is the real character of the application of which notice is thus given.—*Nat. Int.*

A very singular case of suicide occurred at the New York Bridewell last week. On Wednesday, a man named Allman was arrested and committed to prison on a charge of having broken some windows. On Thursday, the complainant called at the Police Office, and wished to withdraw the charge, as he believed Allman was under the influence of spirituous liquors and anger, when he broke the windows. A discharge was immediately made out and forwarded to the Bridewell On receiving the order, Mr. Taylor, the assistant Keeper, entered the prisoner's cell, and there found him lying weltering in his blood, but still living. His throat was cut in a horrible manner—an open razor lay beside him As soon as the wretched suicide saw Mr. Taylor, he pointed to the following words, which he had written with chalk on the floor, "I hope the Doctors will let me take my last sleep." Mr. Taylor then shewed him the order for his discharge, upon which he started and snatching the piece of chalk which lay near him, wrote a request that the physicians would sew up the gash which he had made. Mr Taylor procured his removal immediately, and he lived until Monday.

Melancholy Death.—A young man by the name of Barber, living with Mr. John Griffin of New Baltimore, was found hanging in the Cider house of Mr. Griffin on Thursday morning last, and was dead; although it was presumed he had hung but a short time. It is supposed by the family that Barber did not intend to commit suicide,—that it was entirely accidental. He had been known by the family at various times to alarm an idiot lad residing in the same house by threatening to hang him, and would put a rope round his own neck, and go through the ceremony of hanging to shew the lad how he would serve him; at this time they were in the cider house together, and the idiot came into the house and repeated several times, he hangs—he hangs; the family took no notice of it, supposing that Barber had again alarmed him by his threats. It is thought the young man had fastened the cord round the beam while standing on a stick of wood, and that his foot slipped, and he was immediately strangled. *Cowsuckie Adv.*

Providence Theatre.—The Journal states that all the proprietors of the Providence Theatre have signed a bond of agreement, to dispose of their respective shares to the society of Grace Church, on the terms offered by them (to be converted into a place of public worship;) the contract has been concluded, and possession will be given of the house as soon as an engagement with a company of Comedians, for a few weeks performance, is completed.

At the Hotel Dieu, in Montreal, on the 28th ult. Mr. Louis Gaudry dit Bourbonniere, aged 84, and Mrs Celeste David, aged 74, celebrated the 50th anniversary of their marriage.—The bride's maid, aged 70 years, was the same who assisted at their marriage, 50 years ago.

North West Passage.—It is now about three years since, that Captain Ross fitted out a vessel on his own resources, and sailed on an exploratory voyage in order to discover a North West Passage. He has not since been heard of, and much anxiety as to the fate of the intrepid traveller & his crew is expressed in the English papers.

Dogs and Sheep.—The "Village Record" contains a full statement of the amount paid for the dog-tax in every township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and of the damages paid for sheep killed by them. The account, in the whole is in favor of the receipts. In Brandywine township, the damages paid were $275 87—received $72 85; in Uwchland 197 15 paid, and 87 49 received, and so on. The sum of the payments, for the last year, were 2,542 06½, and of the receipts from the dog-tax $2,622 19.

It appears from various accounts that the weather has been colder this winter than it has been within the memory of man. In Georgia and Tennessee, down to zero; in Washington, five or six below; and in Augusta, Maine, twenty-six degrees below zero.

We are pleased to state that large bonnets are entirely out of fashion in Paris—and that it is the intention of our ladies to curtail forthwith the immense proportions of their head geer. This will be cheering news to all the benedicts who frequent Theatres, Concert Rooms, &c.

Dr. Scudder, the renowned maker of artificial eyes, has recently succeeded in attaching ears to sundry persons who have unfortunately lost that necessary appendage. The New-York Journal says—"The artificial ear, like the natural, is elastic; and the place of junction is not visible, particularly if the wearer be blessed with umbrageous whiskers."

A High-born Pig.—In the course of the searches for those unclean animals, the swine, which were found to pollute the air and endanger the health of the two-legged adjoining inhabitants, a very stately sow was discovered in a house some six or seven stories up, belonging to and possessed by "a boy of the emerald Isle." The size of this beast surprised the visiting gentlemen, and really threatened hazard to the flooring—"Tell me," says he, "how did you contrive to get this great beast up stairs?" 'Ay, fait, and I can do that asily," quoth Pat, "for by the powers, he's never been down yet." *Edinburg paper.*

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE—*Free Negroes.*—A bill has passed the House of Delegates of Virginia by a vote of 79 to 41, providing for the removal of the free people of color in that commonwealth. The bill appropriates for the object $35,000 for the present year, and $90,000 for the year 1833; the emigrants to be transported to some place beyond the limits of the United States, left to the discretion of the Central Board This Board is to consist of the Governor, Treasurer, and Auditor, *ex officio*, who are clothed with the power of appointing agencies at Norfolk, Petersburg, or other places.

National Intelligencer.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

Receipts & Expenditures of Adams C'ty.

Commissioners' Office, Adams County, Pennsylvania.

AGREEABLY to an Act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties to publish a statement of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES yearly—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do Report as follows, viz:—*From the 7th of January*, 1831, *to the 5th of January*, 1832, both days included:—

DR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
To outstanding Tax at last settlement	5,962	77
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley	35	08½
Arrearage Duplicate	725	44
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond	115	00
Ground Rents in hands of C. Chritzman	44	00
Tax assessed for 1831	10,349	36
Ground Rents, due January, 1831	199	00
Cash of D. Wills, Esq. for an Estray sold	6	00
Cash on hand at last settlement	2,149	85
Jury Verdicts and Fines in hands of P. Heagy, late Sheriff,	414	48
Addition to Tax Duplicates	18	99
	$20,019	97½

THE TAX ASSESSED FOR 1831, *IS AS FOLLOWS:*

George Irwin,	Hamiltonban,	655 55
Daniel Geiselman,	Berwick,	653 36
James Renshaw,	Germany,	601 05
Valentine Hollinger,	Reading,	656 00
Isaac Durborrow,	Mountjoy,	484 20
John Duffield,	Tyrone,	383 26
James Patterson,	Hamilton,	472 61
Nicholas Groop,	Huntington,	454 35
George Myers, Jr.	Latimore,	433 39
John Emlet,	Conowago,	693 36
James Scott of D.	Liberty,	581 86
George Brinkerhoff,	Mountpleasant,	760 87
Anthony Deardorff,	Franklin,	769 95
C. Chritzman,	Borough,	485 51
Michael Miller,	Cumberland,	702 30
Jacob Taughinbaugh,	Straban,	760 41
Jacob Smith, Sen:	Menallen,	801 31
		$10,349 36

THE OUTSTANDING TAX APPEARS TO BE IN THE HANDS OF THE FOLLOWING COLLECTORS:

1820	John Marshall,*	Berwick,	4 89
1823	Michael Snyder,	Germany,	1 05
1825	Adam Swope,	Borough,	125 46
"	Wm. Cobean,	Cumberland,	1 26
1827	Caleb Beales,	Latimore,	52 09
1828	Peter Deardorff,	Reading,	46 62
"	James White, Jr.	Liberty,	2 00
1829	Henry Albert,	Reading.	86 92
"	Michael Kitzmiller,	Conowago,	44 82
"	Jesse Seabrooks,	Hamiltonban,	3 06
"	John McIlwain,	Mountpleasant,	139 86
"	P. Bishop, Jr.	Germany,	57 00
1830	C. Picking,	Hamilton,	150 66
"	P. Voglesong,†	Berwick,	105 72
"	John Marshall,*	Hamiltonban,	69 71
"	John Bream, Sen.	Tyrone,	35 86
"	Samuel Kennedy,*	Huntingdon,	88 36
1831	George Irwin,*	Hamiltonban,	399 03
"	James Renshaw,*	Germany,	601 05
"	Isaac Durborrow,*	Mountjoy,	229 20
"	John Duffield,*	Tyrone,	220 26
"	James Patterson,	Hamilton,	62 61
"	Nicholas Groop,	Huntington,	350 35
"	George Myers, Jr.*	Latimore,	205 14
"	John Emlet,	Conowago,	275 36
"	James Scott,*	Liberty,	456 86
"	Geo. Brinkerhoff,	Mountpleasant,	335 89
"	Anthony Deardorff,	Franklin,	269 95
"	Michael Miller,	Cumberland,	567 30
"	Jacob Taughinbaugh,	Straban,	396 41
"	Jacob Smith,	Menallen,	405 31
			$5,790 01

☞Those marked thus [*] have since paid part—thus [†] in full.

CR.

BY ORDERS PAID, AS FOLLOW, VIZ.:

	Dolls.	Cts.
Auditors' pay	10	50
Tuition of Poor Children	856	84
Sundry bills of Costs paid Sheriff and others	765	04
Collectors of Taxes—Fees and Releases	884	59
Assessors' pay	257	50
Treasurer of Poor-house Funds	2,600	00
Prothonotary's and Recorder's fees	31	75
Grand Jury and Constables—pay	280	50
General Jury and Constables—pay	721	54
General Jury, Circuit Court—pay	204	96
James McIlhenny, Esq. Commissioner—pay	105	00
Thomas Ehrehart, Esq. do do	90	00
Jacob Cover, Esq. do do	94	50
D. Horner, Clerk, salary, &c.	169	87
Sundry persons for Fox Scalps	28	55½
Road Views and Damages	798	25
Jailor—keeping prisoners, &c.	575	56
Court Cryer—pay, &c.	61	62
F. W. Koehler, for Printing	78	50
Jacob Lefever, do	45	62
R. W. Middleton, do	88	75
R. G. Harper, do	50	44
Directors of Poor—pay	60	00
Work done—public buildings	13	85
Wood for Court-house and Prison	231	00
Officers of Elections (General and Special) pay	562	84
Medical attendance on Prisoners	13	75
Coroner—fees, &c.	18	58
P. Heagy, for a Lot of Ground adjoining the Jail	200	00
Treasurer of Borough of Gettysburg, for Hose for the use of the Fire Company of said Borough	40	00
William S. Cobean, Sheriff, for summoning Jurors for 1831	78	00
John Heagy, for one ream of Paper	3	25
By outstanding Tax	5,790	01
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley	35	08½
do arrearage Duplicate	725	44
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond	15	00
Treasurer's salary	100	00
Jury Verdicts and Fines in hands of P. Heagy, Esq.*	414	48
Orders of former years paid by Treasurer	15	80
Cash on hand	2,902	96½
	$20,019	97½

IN TESTIMONY that the foregoing statement of RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES, exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said County, is a correct and true Copy, as taken from and compared with the Originals remaining in the Books of this Office—We have hereunto set our Hands, and affixed the Seal of our said Office, at Gettysburg, the fifth of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

THOMAS EHREHART,
JACOB COVER,
JOHN L. GUBERNATOR, } *Commissioners.*

Attest—D. HORNER, *Clerk.*

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

WE, the subscribers, being duly elected AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, REPORT the following to be a General Statement of the said Account, from the 7th day of January, 1831, to the 5th day of January, 1832—both days included:—

ROBERT SMITH, Treasurer, and Commissioners—in Account with the County of Adams.

DR.

To outstanding Tax, January 6, 1831	$5,962 77
Quit-rents in hands of James Gourley	35 08½
Arrearage Duplicate	725 44
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond	115 00
Quit-rents in hands of Christian Chritzman	44 00
Tax assessed for 1831	10,349 36
Cash of David Wills, Esq. for an Estray sold in Franklin township	6 00
Balance of last settlement	2,149 85
Jury Verdicts and Fines in P. Heagy's hands	414 48
Addition to Tax Duplicate	18 99
	$20,019 97½

CR.

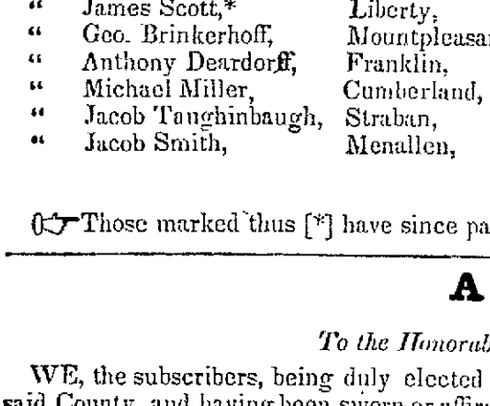
By Cash paid on Commissioners' orders	$10,036 99½
Outstanding Tax	5,790 01
Quit-rents in hands of James Gourley	35 08½
Arrearage Duplicate	725 44
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond	115 00
Treasurer's Salary	100 00
Jury Verdicts and Fines in P. Heagy's hands	414 48
Balance in Treasury	2,902 96½
	$20,019 97½

WE further Report, that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and certify that they are correct—and that the Balance of Two Thousand Nine Hundred and Two Dollars and Ninety-Six and an half Cents, is in the hands of the Treasurer.

February 12.

CHARLES KETTLEWELL,
JOHN M'KESSON, } *Auditors.*

LOOK HERE!



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he continues to carry on the

CABINET-MAKING,

in all its various branches, in Baltimore-street, a few doors south of Mr. D. M'Creary's Saddler's-shop—where he will manufacture and keep on hand a General and Extensive Assortment of *FIRST-RATE*

Furniture.

☞All kinds of LUMBER and COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for Work—for which the highest market price will be given.

He would also inform the Public, that he continues to make

COFFINS,

with neatness and despatch. He has also provided himself with a HEARSE for the conveyance of the Dead.

He hopes, from strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of patronage.

L. SHARP.

Gettysburg, Feb. 7. tf

☞Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Vendue or Outcry, on *Saturday the 25th day of February next*, at 12 o'clock, M. on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Late the Estate of HUGH DENWIDDIE, deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, about five miles from Gettysburg, and about one mile from the State Road leading to Emmittsburg, adjoining lands of David Horner's heirs, Robert M'Creary, Andrew Walker, and others, containing about

260 ACRES,

with a large proportion of good Timber—with a Log HOUSE and double Log BARN, and other necessary Buildings erected thereon. Said Property is in a high state of cultivation, and is very productive. A large proportion of the cleared land consists of very productive Timothy Meadow. There are two wells of good water—one of which is near the house.

The title to this property is indisputable—and it is PATENTED. The premises will be shewn on application at the premises, or by the subscribers.

The Terms of sale will be made known on said day, and attendance given by

HUGH DENWIDDIE,
DAVID DENWIDDIE, } *Adm's.*

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Jan. 24. ts

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

WILLIAM GILLILAND,

Esquire, deceased, to wit: the heirs of John Gilliland, deceased, Samuel John, Margaret Catharine & Wm. Fleming Gilliland, all minors; William Gilliland, George Gilliland, Fleming Gilliland, and Joseph Gilliland, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the *twenty-eighth day of February next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof, agreeable to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Jan. 31. tc

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of MARY KNIGHT, late of Mountpleasant township, deceased, either by Note, Bond or Book account, are desired to make payment, on or before the *1st day of April next*; and all those having claims against said Estate, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

G. COWNOVER, *Ex'r.*

Jan. 24. 4t

CIRCUIT COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all who it may concern, that a Circuit Court for Adams county, will be held at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 5th day of March next.*

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Jan. 17. tc

CIRCUIT COURT.

LIST of Causes for Trial in the Circuit Court of Adams county, to be held in Gettysburg, on *Monday the 5th day of March, next.*

The Carlisle Bank vs. Nicholas Wierman.
The Trustees of Moses Gourley, an Insolvent Debtor vs. Abraham Scott.
David Witherow vs. Peter Epley.
Wm. M'Clellan, Jr. John Ash, Jr. and James Bowen vs. Peter Brengle.
David White vs. Thomas Neely, Geo. Day, Rachel Arnold, Jas. Wierman and Moses Neely.
Thaddeus Stevens vs. Jacob Lefever.
Daniel Gilbert vs. Bernhart Hoffman.

G. WELSH, *Proth'y.*

Feb. 7. tc

Jurors—Circuit Court.

Borough—John Houck, John B. Marsh, Samuel S. M'Creary, Adam Wert.

Germany—Amos Lefever, Jacob Keller, Enoch Lefever.

Hamiltonban—John M'Cullough, John Kinett, John Orr, Andrew Stewart, Samuel Blythe, Israel Irvin, John Mickley, Jr. John J. Kerr, Joseph Reed, (of Benj.)

Mountpleasant—David Demaree, Edward Riley, David Clapsaddle, Samuel S. Caldwell, Esq.

Liberty—James M'Divitt, William Scott, Joseph Hill.

Straban—Peter Eyster, John Gorley, Peter Hulick.

Mountjoy—Frederick Stocksinger, James Black.

Franklin—David Middlecoff, John Biesecker, Thomas M'Knight.

Cumberland—Samuel Cobean, Jr. George Gunn, Joseph Walker, Quinton Armstrong.

Tyrone—William Greer, William Sadler.

Reading—William Jones.

Hamilton—Michael Hanes.

Berwick—George Ickes, Daniel Geisselman, George Himes.

Huntington—John Fickes, (of Daniel,) John Gardner.

Menallen—Samuel Diehl, Jesse Houck, Nathan Wright.

Conowago—John Morningstar, Esq.

Feb. 7.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 28th day of February next*, to wit:

The account of Moses Senft, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Miller, deceased.

The account of Philip Shriver, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Sharer, deceased.

The account of Simon Melhorn, Executor of the estate of David Melhorn, deceased.

The further account of Jacob Cassat, Administrator of the estate of John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.

The account of Henry Witmor, Executor of the estate of Jacob Dotterow, deceased.

The account of Peter Moritz, Administrator of the estate of Peter Moritz, deceased.

The account of Thomas Stephens, Esq. Executor of the estate of Moses Vanscoyock, deceased.

The account of Thomas Ehrehart, Executor of the estate of Jacob Fidler, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Jan 24, 1831. } 4t

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR the Cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind—the most valuable remedy ever yet discovered for the cure of Consumptions and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to consumptions. To all afflicted with those troublesome affections, an immediate use of this highly celebrated specific is only necessary to convince the most incredulous of its possessing qualities superior to any other medical preparation yet discovered. This specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, plants, &c. In combination of those most valuable herbs it becomes a balsam of superior value to the human family. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, & composes the disturbed nerves; and while it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs, improves digestion, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific is also given in safety—it is mild and pleasant to the taste, and may be safely given to women in whatever condition, the most delicate circumstances not excepted. A great many well authenticated certificates could be obtained: the proprietor is opposed to anything like puff, and prefers to risk it on its own merits alone. The public will please to be cautious of a spurious article:—none are genuine without the signature of the proprietor alone, which will accompany each bill of direction.

Price One Dollar—for sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist

Gettysburg, Aug. 30. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of MARY M'ELVAINE, late of Mountpleasant township, deceased, either by Note, Bond or Book account, are desired to make payment, on or before the *1st day of April next*; and all those having claims against said Estate, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

G. COWNOVER, *Ex'r.*

Jan. 24. 4t

Notice is hereby Given

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

MICHAEL FREY,

LATE of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, to wit:—Peter Frey, a son, and grand-children, (children of Christina Long, who died before her father) Jacob Long, George Long, Samuel Long, David Long, and Catharine intermarried with Samuel Slothower—that an

INQUEST

will be held on *Thursday the 23d day of February next*, on a certain Tract of Land, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Cornelius Lott and others, containing One Hundred and Fifty Acres, more or less, to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 31, 1831. } ti

FRESH ASSORTMENT
OF
GOODS.

☞**THIS DAY,**

DAWNER & ZIEGLER,

ARE receiving and opening a SECOND STOCK of Goods this Fall, comprising every article of

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
China, Glass & Queens-ware,

LEGHORN, STRAW, GIMP, NAVARINO, DUNSTABLE AND ORLEANS BONNETS,

Fur and Hair Caps,

which are to be sold as low as any man can sell. Grateful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same.

Gettysburg, Nov. 28. tf

Potter's EYE-WATER,

For the cure of Sore, or Inflamed Eyes.

MR. POTTER:

Sir—I take pleasure to bear testimony to the excellent effects of your Eye Water.—Two cases occurred in my family, viz. my wife and son, who were both troubled with very weak eyes; and by its operation on a person in my employ, I was induced to a trial, which, I am happy to say, has realized my anticipations; and I believe it to be a remedy of intrinsic merit in the cure of sore eyes.

Your's, with respect,
S. MARSHALL,
Fifth, near Chesnut-street.

Moore's Mills, Del. Co. Pa. May 4, 1830.

MR. W. POTTER:

Dear Sir—For several months my eyes were in such a diseased condition that I could hardly see. Various washes and remedies were tried, but did no good until Mr. D. Connor furnished me with some of your Eye-Water, which in 48 hours removed all pain, and every vestige of inflammation. My family have all been afflicted in the same way, and similar results have always followed the use of your remedy. Your obedient servant,

S. M'LAUGHLIN.

—ALSO—

POTTER'S

Oxygenated Anti-Febrifuge,

For the cure of Intermitting Fever or Fever and Ague.

It does not contain a particle of any mineral substance whatever, but is strictly and purely vegetable. Certificates of cures, and printed directions for taking the medicine, accompany each bottle.

Just received & for Sale at the Drug Store of Dr. J. GILBERT, Gettysburg.

Nov. 15. eotf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
PLATING Establishment,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DAWNER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS,
Coach and Gig Mounting,
Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles,
BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HUB-BANDS,
WINKERS & PADS,
Top and Trace Finishers,
ORNAMENTS,
of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

☞All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6. tf

Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade, in Gettysburg, on *Wednesday the 22nd of February*, 1832, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

An Appeal for the past year will be held on said day, at the house of James Gourley.

JAMES BELL, JR. *Capt.*

Jan. 31. tp

Union, to which the memorials on the Indian Question had generally been referred

Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, in a few remarks explained the reasons that had induced him to offer the resolution in its original shape, and concluded by modifying it so as to refer the subject to the Committee on the Public Lands, with power to send for persons and papers. Mr. Bell argued that if it were intended to go into the question of the private rights of parties, it would be unjust to throw the weight of the House into either scale, and he should therefore move that it be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, although, as a member of that Committee, he was reluctant it should take that course — Mr. Drayton intimated his opinion that the Committee on the Judiciary was the proper committee. Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, the chairman of that committee, objected to this reference, & stated that it was a question of fraud alleged to have been committed by two individuals, and the Committee on the Judiciary therefore had not cognizance of it, but that it was within the provision of the Committee on Public Lands, the alleged fraud being committed within the public domain.

Mr. Wickliffe agreed in opinion with Mr. Davis, and said that if the House wished a full statement of the facts in relation to the subject, it could be fairly presented after an examination by that committee. Mr Taylor made an ineffectual motion for the previous question. After some further proceedings. Mr. Wild moved the postponement of the resolution for a fortnight; but the motion was, on a division by yeas and nays, negatived by a vote of ayes 73, noes 86 Mr. Taylor renewed his call for the previous question, and it was carried, ayes 65, noes 59.

Upon the previous question, which was on putting the question as to the adoption of Mr. Everett's resolution, Mr. Cambreleng called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered Mr. Adair requested to be excused from voting, which was granted, and the main question was carried, ayes 80, noes 76. The question was then on the adoption of the resolution, upon which, likewise, the yeas and nays were ordered, on motion of Mr. Clay, of Alabama. The resolution was adopted by a vote of ayes 92, noes 77.

The resolution, as modified, is as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire to whom and on what conditions the tract of land reserved by the 4th article of the treaty with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, of October 19, 1818, was leased; whether the said tract has reverted to the United States, on the failure of the conditions of the reservation; whether any change has been made or attempted to be made, in the lease aforesaid, inconsistent with the condition and object of the reservation; and if so, when, by whom, in whose favor, and to what effect said change was made, or attempted to be made; by whom the tract aforesaid is now occupied, possessed, or claimed: what was its reputed value in 1818, and what is its value, as far as can be ascertained, with power to send for persons and papers; and with leave to report what measure (if any) it is proper for this House, to adopt, in the premises.

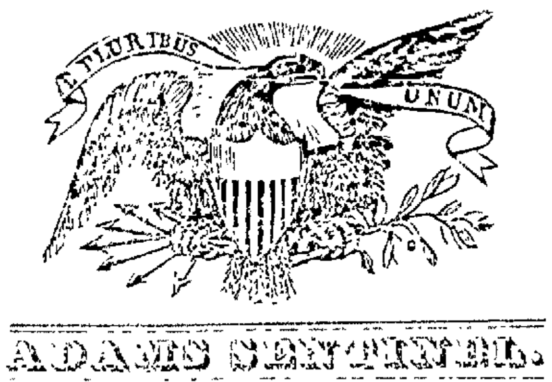
February 24.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill repealing the laws establishing brevet rank in the army, also a bill to increase the number of Assistant Surgeons in the Navy. Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up after the morning business, and Mr. Milier concluded his speech in opposition to it Mr. Dallas has the floor for this day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Clayton submitted a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the transactions of the Bank of the United States, with power to send for persons and papers. A bill defining the qualifications of voters in the Territory of Arkansas, was passed The House spent some time in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, upon the bill making appropriations for the army for the year 1832, and the general appropriation bill for 1832. Various amendments were adopted, when the Committee rose, reported the bills, and the House adjourned.

Hot times at Washington!—The "Telegraph" of the 22d distinctly, and without ceremony, charges "John H Eaton, secretary of war, and Gen. Coffee, the nephew by marriage of Gen Jackson," then being commissioners, on the part of the United States, to conclude a treaty with the Choctaws in Mississippi, with having "wrote a great number of letters to the most influential citizens," urging the *rejection* of the Governor of Mississippi's appointment of Mr. Poindexter, as a senator of the U States; and says, "if the president will authorise any one to deny" the facts stated, they "can be proved, according to the strictest rules of law," &c. And adds, that notwithstanding this interference—and the fact, that though Mr. Poindexter was far distant from his state at the time, and his health such "that many believed he was incapable of business of any kind," he was elected with only five dissenting voices, &c.—These are bold charges—and, if true, of most extraordinary character.

Niles' Reg



ADAMS SENTINEL.

Gettysburg, Feb. 28.

☞We are requested to state, that the Rev. Mr. RUTHRAUFF will preach in the German church, in the English language, this evening, at candle light.

☞The Centennial Anniversary of the birth of Washington was celebrated in our little village with unusual glee. The 'Guards' and the 'Troop' paraded, and, together with a number of citizens, dined at the house of Mr J. Gourley—where the Farewell Address of the Father of his Country was read. In the evening the Court-house and Market-house were brilliantly illuminated; and, amongst the diversified amusements of the crowd, none appeared to elicit more attention than a veteran ox, ycleped *Buck*, who paraded the streets with considerable dignity, surrounded by an immense number of attendants—his rider bearing a large home-made chandelier, and occasionally inspiriting *Buck* with loud twangs of a horn. Mirth and joy appeared to have taken fast hold of the multitude; yet not an incident occurred, that we know of, to disturb the harmony of the occasion. A splendid ball at Mr. M'Clellan's, and a Cotillion party at Mr Forry's, closed a day, in which every one appeared to feel an exuberance of joy and gratitude.

☞The committee in Judge Ross' case, have made a report to the Legislature, favorable to the Judge—which was unanimously confirmed by the H. of Representatives.

The anti-masonic Convention met at Harrisburg on Wednesday last—105 delegates present. JOSEPH RITNER was nominated as their candidate for Governor, and an Electoral Ticket formed.

☞On Friday morning last, the mercury in our thermometer was down to 7° above zero, and did not exceed 18 at any time of the day—pretty sharp weather for the season.

☞The bill for chartering the new Medical College of Baltimore has been negatived in the Senate of Maryland.

The Cherokees.—The National Intelligencer of Friday last, says:—"The Supreme Court Room has attracted a numerous audience for the last two days. The writ of error in behalf of the Missionaries tried and punished under the laws of Georgia has been under argument, learned and eloquent as may well be believed, when on one day Mr. Sergeant plead their cause, and on the day following Mr. Wirt. The argument is not yet concluded."

COMMUNICATED.

Centennial Celebration at Petersburg, (York Springs.)

In pursuance of a meeting held some time previous to the 22d inst. of which *Daniel Sheffer* and *Charles Kettlewell*, Esqs. were the presiding officers, a committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Wm. R. Stewart, Henry Bittinger, and Thomas Beard, to make suitable arrangements for the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Birth of the Father of his Country, Gen. GEO. WASHINGTON. The arrangements made by said committee were such as gave general satisfaction. The Petersburg Invincibles, under the command of Capt. J. John, together with a large concourse of citizens, marched in regular order to the Presbyterian meeting-house, preceded by the Rev'ds GOTTWALD and QUAY, where each of those gentlemen delivered an appropriate Address, in their respective languages, English and German, which were listened to with much pleasure by a numerous audience. After the services were over, the procession marched in the same order, from the Church to the house of Mr. Moses Myers, where an elegant and sumptuous dinner was in waiting—of which upwards of one hundred persons partook. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout; and, at an early hour, they separated, with grateful hearts to the Dispenser of all Good, for the bright and unclouded sky in which they were permitted to testify their love and veneration of him, who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

THE CENTENNIAL BIRTH DAY OF WASHINGTON seems to have been very generally celebrated by processions, orations, and social and convivial meetings of the people of the United States—by the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, display of flags—by civil, religious and military ceremonies—and by shows and exhibitions, plays and sports of various kinds; a relaxation from business having generally taken place to honor the memory of the "father of his country"—"first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen;" whose example is precious to America, but whose *name* is the property of all who love, or shall love, liberty in every clime and every age, and will endure—until "chaos shall come again."

At Washington, divine service was performed by the chaplains to congress in the hall of the representatives—there was a military procession, a large dining party and two public balls. The vice president, speaker of the house of representatives, &c. attended service in the capitol and the ball at Carusi's saloon: the president is not mentioned as attending either. Mr. Webster presided at the dinner party, assisted by Gen. Mercer, of Virginia, Gen Jones, of Washington, and Gen. Vance, of Ohio. Mr. Webster pronounced a speech of an hour's length, in which he is said to have "excelled himself"—and Gen Mercer, Gov. Barbour, Mr Huntington, Mr. Newton, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Storer, Mr. Sprague, Mr Pendleton, Mr. Robbins, Mr Coxe, and Mr. Crane, also addressed the company. All the addresses were reported, and will be published.

The ceremonies of the day were rendered more interesting by the presence of the "Washington Grays," of Philadelphia, an elegant company of volunteers, who had made the journey to visit the tomb of Washington on the anniversary of his hundredth birth-day.

Niles' Reg.

At Baltimore, there was a great civil and military procession; an Oration, by J. H B LATROBE, Esq. following the reading of Washington's Valedictory Address; a Corporation Dinner, &c The venerable CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, the surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, was stationed at the door of the second story of his dwelling, surrounded by his family, when *the citizens passed him uncovered amid the waving of banners and martial music.* The whole scene is said to have been interesting and impres sive, and we can well believe it.

The Philadelphia National Gazette states, that the Procession in that city on Wednesday, "embraced nearly twenty thousand persons; it was between three and four miles in length; it consumed two hours in moving steadily past any particular spot; it must have marched about eight miles; it drew forth to the streets, or attracted to the windows, nearly the whole population of Philadelphia, and many thous ands came in from the country to witness the extraordinary spectacle. The full march began at about 11 o'clock, A. M. and continued until half past five in the afternoon. Perfect order was observed."

HARRISBURG, Feb. 21.

THE IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The following is the substitute offered by Mr. HESTON, in the House of Representatives, on Friday last. It has not yet been acted on:

"That it shall be, and hereby is made the duty of the canal commissioners, to complete, as soon as practicable, the whole of the rail road between the city of Philadelphia and the Susquehanna, agreeably to the provisions of the act of the 21st day of March, 1831, providing for the improvement of the state by canals and rail roads, for which the sum of $810,000 is hereby specifically appropriated.

ALSO, The said canal commissioners shall proceed forthwith to complete the canal between the western termination of the rail road at Columbia, and the point of junction with the Pennsylvania canal at Middletown, in the county of Dauphin, agreeably to the provisions of the above named act, for which the further sum of 38,680 dollars is hereby specifically appropriated.

ALSO, The said canal commissioners shall proceed forthwith to complete as soon as practicable, the whole of the Allegheny Portage Rail Road, beginning at the basin at Hollidaysburg, in the county of Huntingdon, thence to Johnstown, in the county of Cambria, agreeably to the provisions of the aforesaid act, for which the further sum of 520,000 dollars is hereby specifically appropriated.

ALSO, The said canal commissioners shall proceed forthwith to complete as soon as practicable, the whole of the Frankstown line of the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania canal, agreeably to the provisions of the aforesaid act, for which the further sum of 380,000 dollars is hereby specifically appropriated

ALSO, The said canal commissioners shall proceed without delay to complete as soon as practicable, the whole of the Beaver division of the Pennsylvania canal, agreeably to the provisions of the aforesaid act, for which the further sum of 215,000 dollars is hereby specifically appropriated.

ALSO, The said canal commissioners shall proceed without delay to complete as soon as practicable, the whole of the Lycoming line of the West Branch division of the Pennsylvania canal, agreeably to the provisions of the aforesaid act, for which the further sum of 35[illegible],000 dollars is hereby specifically appropriated

ALSO, For the Franklin line of the French Creek division of the Pennsylvania canal, to be completed agreeably to the provisions aforesaid, the further sum of 215,000 dollars is hereby specifically appropriated.

AND ALSO, For the Wyoming line of the North Branch division of the Pennsylvania canal, to be completed agreeably to the provisions aforesaid, the further sum of 137,000 dollars is hereby specifically appropriated.

Lotteries.—Mr. Fullerton, from the committee on vice and immorality, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to lotteries, and the memorials on the same subject, made a report, giving it as their opinion that lotteries cannot be immediately done away, without an infringement of the rights of A. M'Intyre, but that upon the expiration of the time of his contract, they may be abolished by the purchase of the privileges of the Union Canal company, to raise money by way of lottery.

They reported a resolution for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill corresponding with these views.

February 23.

On Tuesday the improvement bill was again taken up in committee of the whole. A considerable dedate took place on Mr. Heston's amendment, to make specific appropriations to each section of the public works, instead of an undivided sum. No vote was, however, taken, which tested the sense of the House, excepting an amendment offered by Mr. Findlay, to Mr. Heston's amendment, reducing the appropriation of $810,000 for the Philadelphia and Columbia rail road to $400,000. Mr Findlay's amendment was lost. To-day a bill was reported and passed through the committee of the whole extending the charter of the Columbia bridge company fifteen years, and creating an additional stock of $100,000—$50,000 of which is to be subscribed by the state as soon as the other $50,000 is subscribed by individuals An act authorizing a subscription on the part of the state to the Monongahela bridge company near Pittsburg of $15,000 passed and was sent to the senate for concurrence. Another act was read the second time and ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, granting power to courts to incorporate Boroughs and Fire Companies; also a bill authorizing a temporary loan of $75,000, to pay for repairs of the Pennsylvania canal.

CINCINNATI, (Ohio,) Feb. 14.

THE FLOOD!!!—The Ohio since our last notice has continued to rise rapidly Early on Sunday morning it took a fresh start, and continued during the day to rise at the rate of about 3 inches per hour. Yesterday it rose at the rate of about one inch per hour, overflowing the greater part of the third and fourth wards. Water street is navigable for boats of almost any tonnage. The office of the Commercial Advertiser, at the corner of Water and Front, is flooded with water about four feet on the first floor. Our publishing office at the Corner of Columbia and Main is surrounded with water, but we hope to reach it this morning by *small craft*—The destruction of property is immense—cellars filled with water—board-yards swept of every stick of timber—and some houses already on the *move*—Since writing the above we have been out reconnoitering the premises.—What a scene! The water still on the rise—people moving in every direction—some from the first to the second stories—others from the second escaping in boats. It is undoubtedly the greatest rise ever known. A friend, who arrived in the Napoleon from above, reports *nineteen houses on the way*, which may be expected in due season. At Lawrenceburg, below us, the houses were secured by good cables to the nearest bluffs—this however we should not be willing to vouch for, as many entertain serious doubts whether any vestiges can be left by this time. There is scarcely ground enough to be seen at Marietta for the dove to rest upon. No one can say when the waters will subside. The number of houses afloat must present a singular spectacle—They are not generally worth much, though their *absence* at this time must occasion considerable suffering. Both yesterday and to-day the weather has been raw and disagreeable. Charity will find objects worthy of her kind services.

A man of the name of Sovereign appears to have murdered his wife and six children, in London district, Upper Canada. The description is horrible. Sovereign has since confessed the fact, and starved himself to death!

Baltimore Prices Current.

From the Patriot of Saturday last.

Flour,	4 87	Oats,	25
Wheat (red)	95	Cloverseed,	5 75 a 6
" (white)	1 05	Flaxseed,	1 50
Corn,	38	Whiskey,	27
Rye,	70 a 73	Plaster,	5 00

MARRIED,

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gottwald, Mr. *Charles F. Bonner*, to Miss *Hannah Wiermann*—all of Petersburg (York Springs.)

On the 9th, by the same, Mr. *Jacob Plank* to Miss *Sarah Slaybaugh*—both of Menallen township

On the same day, by the same, Mr. *Wm. Burns*, to Miss *Elizabeth Hamilton*—both of Dillstown, York county.

On [illegible] Mr. *David W. Hoffman*, [illegible] to Miss *Elizabeth* [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Newman, near Hanover.

On the 9th, by the Rev. S. Gutelius, Mr. *Samuel Koontz*, to Miss *Catharine Miller*—both of this county.

On the 16th, by the Rev. Mr. Weyl, Mr. *John Tedy*, (of Jacob,) to Miss *Susan a Lachty*—both of Franklin township.

LOTS FOR SALE.

WILL be Offered for Sale, at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on *Friday the 9th of March next*,

Two Lots of Ground,

the one at the intersection of West and High-streets, opposite to the Academy, containing Three Town Lots, adjoining a Lot of George Kerr, Esq. and bounded on the other sides by an Alley and by West and High-streets—to be sold together, or separately, as may suit the purchaser ——ALSO,

A Lot of Ground,

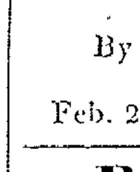
containing between five and six Acres, adjoining the Carlisle Road, and Lots belonging to Walter Smith, Samuel Forney and T. Stevens, Esqs.——Sale to commence at 2 o'clock on said day.

D. M'CONAUGHY.

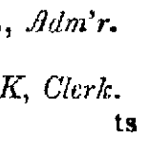
Feb. 28. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Vendue, on *Tuesday the 20th day of March next*, at his residence in Straban township, the following Property, viz.



HORSES,



Cows, Sheep & Hogs, Farming Utensils, Grain by the bushel, Hay by the ton, Kitchen Furniture, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to insert.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by

FREDERICK BOYER.

Feb. 28. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 7th of April next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises,

A Plantation,

Late the Estate of ROBERT ELLIOTT, deceased, situate in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Christ Church, John Elliott and others, containing

120 Acres and 135 Perches

neat. There is a well of water on the premises. About 70 Acres of said land are covered with good Timber—the residue in a good state of cultivation. ☞Terms of sale will be made known on said day, and attendance given by

PHILIP FEHL, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Feb. 28. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 13th day of April next*, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. M'Pherson, the heirs of John Sweney, deceased, the heirs of J. M'Conaughy, deceased, and others, containing

233 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected a

two-story weather-boarded **Dwelling-house, a Log** Barn, a good well of water, and a large ORCHARD of choice Fruit Trees—There is a good proportion of excellent Woodland, and fine Meadow.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

JAMES BLACK, } Adm'rs.
JESSE HAMILTON, }

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Feb. 28. ts

NOW'S THE TIME!

Tickets only 5 Dollars!

THE FIFTH CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 10th March.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	51	50
1	10,000	51	40
1	2,500	51	30
1	1,270	51	25
10	1,000	102	20
10	300	1530	10
20	200	11475	5
40	100		

Tickets, $5, Halves, $2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S,

Gettysburg, Feb. 28. 1d

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 4,

52 10 15 14 41 5 16 43

FOR SALE,

THE UNEXPIRED TIME OF A

NEGRO BOY,

Who has about seven years to serve.

☞Inquire of

J. B. M'PHERSON.

Gettysburg, Feb 14. tf

HORSE BILLS

Neatly and promptly executed at this Printing-Office.

The Adams Sentinel.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

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The nation is discouraged, and if freedom is brought to her from without, she will make no further attempts to retain it. A journey of the Emperor to Warsaw is spoken of, but this is by no means probable, at least till the spring, when he may go to review the troops.

The Stuttgard Gazette contains the following intelligence from Vienna, dated Dec. 26.—"A courier from the Imperial Cabinet was despatched to-day to Rome with positive assurances that our troops stationed on the frontiers of the Legations would, in case of need, make demonstrations to sustain the forces of his Holiness in their efforts to re-establish obedience in the provinces.—Affairs, in fact, have taken a turn so singular, that the authority of the Pope is almost totally disregarded. The ex-President of the Provisional Government, Vicini, who was excluded from the amnesty, has openly returned to Bologna; the taxes are no longer paid; and the inhabitants of the Legations act precisely as if they formed an independent state. It is said the Cabinet of the Tuileries has given its formal assent to the entrance of the Austrian troops into the Papal dominions, and has officially declared that it would experience satisfaction at seeing his Holiness replaced in full possession of all the rights of his sovereignty."

LONDON, Jan. 10.—There has not been so much real stir in the political circles for several years past as within the last few days. Cabinet Couriers have been crossing and re-crossing the Channel, and flying about in all directions in a very unusual manner. There must be something very important in hand to occasion all this bustle. Several cabinet couriers went across the Channel on Saturday, and five more followed on Sunday. Indeed, so urgent were the despatches of Prince Lieven, that on Saturday the Russian messenger crossed the Channel with them in an open boat; and yesterday another Russian messenger followed. Messengers from the Austrian, Prussian, and French Embassies, also went over yesterday. In the mean time, all is bustle at the Stock Exchange—nothing but reports of war's alarms; also that Casimer Perier has resigned, or was going to resign. It is said that the French Government has also taken the alarm, and will not any longer be trifled with by the intrigues of the Northern Courts.

The conferences at Paris between the diplomatic corps have been, it is known, more frequent than ever. All this indicates that important negociations are on the tapis with the various Courts which at present appear in a convulsed state. Russia, during the winter, will act with a high hand, and try to bully the other northern powers into her views, which no doubt France foresees. *Sun.*

A wretch recently murdered his wife in England under the most appalling circumstances. The wife was very fond of the villain, and under a pretence of kissing her, he threw a cord around her neck, and strangled her, being assisted in the effort by a woman of the most abandoned character. They then cut the body of their victim into pieces, and concealed them in different places.—The man was hung. The woman acquitted of the capital charge.

The editor of the N. York Evening Post has received the following letter from Paris:

"PARIS, Dec. 26.

We had a report the other day which caused some excitement, that the Emperor of Russia, moved by the griefs of his Royal brother of the Netherlands, had refused to ratify the treaty signed by his Plenipotentiary at London, and had moreover notified to the other Great Powers that he would not *permit* the employment of force to compel the acquiescence of Holland. This report is *not* confirmed in all its details—but as to the bad humor of the Autocrat, and his bad dispositions towards the liberal governments of the west of Europe, particularly those whose people were guilty of the sin of sympathising with the Poles, there can be no doubt. He has recently given a very magnificent, though barbarous expression of this feeling, in prohibiting the learning of the French language in the whole of Poland. But supposing that worthy John Bull cared more for his bales than his books, he has manifested his ill-humor in that quarter by a heavy additional impost on all English merchandise. Yet notwithstanding this undoubted hostility of Russia, it will not disturb the peace of Europe. Austria & Prussia, in accordance with the policy of this Government and of England, shall continue to think their welfare lies (as they now *certainly believe*) in pacific counsels.

Upon the whole, if appearances are to be trusted, you may count upon, *at least, one* more year of peace in Europe."

The following account of the present [illegible] published by the New-York Daily Advertiser, is applicable perhaps only to particular sections of the Country. The letter is dated

"MADRID, Dec. 14.

This country is so completely overrun by robbers, that nothing goes safe. Not a *diligence* has gone from this to Seville for some weeks past, without being stopped and plundered by these banditti. Indeed, it was never worse than at present. Dr. Wilson, an English gentleman, and his lady, left here about four weeks ago for Andalusia. The diligence was stopped by Jose Maria, with a band of sixteen. He says they were fine looking men, mounted on handsome horses, and armed each man with a brace of pistols, gun, broadsword and dirk. They were very polite, not obliging them to get down with their faces to the ground, as is usual, but gave them some brandy and water to drink: and when they left, shook hands with the passengers, wished them a pleasant journey, and begged pardon for having been obliged to put them to so much trouble and inconvenience.—They took every thing in the way of money, watches, &c. and all the gentlemen's clothes that were worth taking, even their cloaks and umbrellas; and also all the ladies' dresses, leaving them a few night gowns, caps, &c. This is what has happened to every *diligence* or coach that passed on that route. In fact the travelling in that direction is entirely stopped."

From the Baltimore Gazette.

We have received the following letter from an intelligent gentleman on his travels in Europe. We cannot discern any just cause for the prediction, that a revolution will inevitably occur in France, but let that event take place when it may, the restoration of the Bourbons will, we fancy, be the last thing thought of by the revolutionists. The next attempt made to change the state of affairs in France, will, in all probability, result in the total exclusion of every branch of the Bourbon family, from any participation in the government, and a nearer approach to a Republic than any thing heretofore adopted by the chiefs of the nation.—The correspondent thinks we are unacquainted with the object of various attempts at revolution in Italy. The impression entertained is not that the attachment of the people to the church is in the slightest degree abated, or that it is less pure and steadfast than formerly, but that there is a feeling of national abasement produced by the ready interference of Austria in all the domestic concerns of the state. It is generally understood here that the efforts of the people are principally directed to rid themselves of a tyrannical system of odious oppression, kept up by the presence of the Austrian troops, which makes their country little less than a mere appendage to the crown of the Emperor, and that were this effected and the country really free, we should hear nothing more of those frequent attempts at revolt, which render the modern history of the states nothing but a melancholy record of cruel murders and distressing executions.

"ROME, Dec. 8th, 1831.

"We remained in Paris a week, long enough to see the principal curiosities of that great capital, and long enough too, to convince ourselves, that a revolution is inevitable.

"At Turin we remained two days, and were exceedingly pleased with the appearance of the city. The new King, formerly Prince de Carignan, governs with much wisdom, a contented people; and, while a great part of Italy is infected with the spirit of revolution, Turin, and all Piedmont are perfectly tranquil.

"We rested a few days at Bologna. We found this city in a state of open revolt against the Roman Pontiff.—They have declared themselves independent, and have organized a National Guard; determined to go any length, rather than submit to the Pope. All Romagna is agitated by a similar spirit—but Rome is faithful, and will continue to be so. The Papal armies are at Rimini; they have orders to proceed to Bologna. If no opposition is made, they will enter the city, and proclaim a general pardon—otherwise, the Austrians are near, to force them into subjection. How little is the object of these disorderly movements understood in the United States! It is not real liberty for which the demagogues of these insurrections are contending, but for their own aggrandizement—and instead of meliorating the condition of the people, they only render it still worse, by making them dissatisfied and unhappy. Yet, it is a mistake, and an egregious one, too—to imagine, that they are waging war against the Church, as is generally thought by Americans. They speak of the Pope with profound respect, as their spiritual head—the Churches are well attended—Seminaries and Colleges for Ecclesiastical education are flourishing—and they are as warmly devoted to the Catholic Church as the Romans themselves It is a pity that they are misled by certain interested demagogues, who will, sooner or later, find, to their cost, that they are playing a dangerous game.

"Gregory XVI. is universally esteemed and loved—the Romans appear proud of him, and the Church may thank the giver of all good gifts, for having raised up a Pontiff so well adapted to these difficult times."

The St. Petersburg Gazette says, there is living near Polosk, on the frontier of Lithuania, a man named Demetrius Crabowski, who is 168 years old; he has always led the humble but tranquil life of a shepherd, assisted by his two sons, the eldest of whom is 120, and the youngest 97 years old.

Torijos, the Spanish patriot, who, with a numerous band of worthies, had made several unsuccessful attempts to rouse his countrymen to break the iron yoke of despotism under which that nation still continues to groan, and who had found shelter from the tyrant's troops in the Pyrenees, has, with 53 of his brave associates, been arrested and shot. O. P. Q the celebrated Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, who, anticipating the downfall of despotism and triumph of the rights of man throughout Europe, holds this language—The murder of Torijos will be avenged. The blood which has flowed from the veins of that brave band, will serve to fertilize the soil in which the tree of liberty shall be planted—and in future years, pilgrimages will be made to the spot, where now the vells of an infatuated and wretched priesthood have rent the air with the cries of "long live the king."

POLITICAL.

MR. CLAY.

It seems to be conceded, that in his last Speech on the Tariff, Mr. Clay surpassed all his former efforts. An audience numerous, grave and intelligent, could with difficulty be prevented from applauding his speech in many parts. The rapid and commanding glance of the Vice President was insufficient to control the spontaneous feelings of the auditory, and he was compelled to resort to threats of clearing the galleries. The pack who bark at Mr. Clay's heels—the wretched hirelings of power, or the baser victims of envy—pretended that Henry Clay was not the man he had been, that the elasticity of his mind, and the hurricane of his eloquence, were no more. They invented the tale as a set off to the notorious incompetency of King Log, and they have been punished for it, having involuntarily contributed to urge the generous mettle of Clay to an exertion so transcendent, that envy itself has been silenced. A letter (from a Jacksonian) says, "I heard Clay on all three days. Live a thousand years. I can hardly hope to hear such a speech again. Fame loudly and widely as she has blown the reputation of his eloquence, has fallen short of the truth. I saw no weeping; his eloquence is not of that kind, it kindles and sustains. But how shall I describe the storm of his oratory when at the highest? When having for several sentences rolled along gathering more and more force at every period, it at last reaches the climax, and bursts upon you in all the energy and majesty of passion? At these moments every one felt that the gift of eloquence was the most commanding and enviable, which Providence confers on man. I thought of the man before me, thus rising high above all in a talent which more than all others moves and governs mankind, and wondered *why* he wished to be President—why he wished to busy himself in the *white house*, and to exchange the thunder of Jove for the sceptre of Pluto? But thus are we constituted. We cannot consent to remain stationary, but must from the laws of nature, desire to be advancing, even if we go from better to worse. Certainly, honestly, I had rather have been Henry Clay on Monday, than to wield the power of President of the United States. There is more glory in making the multitude shiver, as if in an ague fit, with the vehemence of your eloquence, than in giving and taking away offices." *Richmond Whig.*

The organs of "the party" continue perseveringly to cry down the Senate of the United States. The reader will recollect the suggestion of a correspondent of the Government paper in this city, to cut down the Senators to two years, and to take from them the power of controlling appointments to office. We now find the Government paper at New-York (the Courier and Enquirer) boldly taking the ground which the Globe dare not undertake to defend, in the following terms:

"If combinations and coalitions, not to say conspiracies, in the Senate, to abuse a high trust—shall be made manifest, [in other words, if the Senate do not bend before the Executive will and pleasure] the people in their sovereignty must interfere and amend the Constitution for their own safety. The period is not, in our opinion, remote, when the Constitution will undergo revision on the following points:—

1st An apportionment of Senators *according to population*—their election by the people, and *for a shorter period.*

2d. Limiting their powers to purposes *wholly and exclusively legislative.*"

Thus coolly is *a revolution in the Government* proposed, because the Senate have not thought proper to confirm the nomination of the Ex-Secretary of State to an office which he had carved out for himself. What would these gentlemen have proposed had the Senate refused, as it did when their party was paramount during the last year of the last Presidency, to act upon the nominations by the President at all?—*Nat. Int.*

We can assure the Boston Advocate that Mr. Clay would "*literally* practice upon the principles he lays down in his comments upon the proscription of the present Administration," were he to be elevated to the office of Chief Magistrate of this Republic. He would proscribe no man for opinion's sake. He would remove no man for voting against him—speaking against him, or writing against him. He would no doubt "turn out" some men who have been "turned in" by the present incumbent—But there would be no rewarding of friends—no punishing of enemies. This is the course Mr. Clay's friends expect him to pursue, and the course he would pursue. It was but the other day that he proclaimed before the American Senate, that he "scorned alike those who exercise and those who *submit* to oppression."

Alexandria Gazette.

☞The meetings in New-York and Philadelphia, called to sustain the U. S. Senate, and to *approve* of the rejection of VAN BUREN, were most numerously attended. We have not now room for their manly and independent proceedings. The following is one of their resolutions; and we pledge in advance, an approval on the part of every American, and a hearty concurrence in the pride of its spirit, and the patriotism of its sentiments:

☞"*Resolved*, That we never desire to see the *American* flag entrusted to hands that have once disgraced it, nor to see that man *rewarded*, who would make the AMERICAN EAGLE *crouch* to the British Lion."

We well remember a remark jocosely made by a Member of Congress during the discussion of last Monday, relative to the removal of the Remains of WASHINGTON, to this effect; that if, notwithstanding the protest of certain Virginia members against it, the resolution then depending should pass, nothing would be easier than for Gov. FLOYD to call out the militia in the neighborhood, and, *vi et armis*, repel this flagrant invasion of the rights of the State by the General Government. The suggestion raised a smile on the countenance of the hearer, and no wonder that it did. But, as has been said profoundly, *truth is stranger than fiction.* Governor FLOYD, as Governor of the State, actually *has* interfered to prevent the execution of the resolve of Congress. On Friday last, he addressed a Message to the Legislature of the State of Virginia, now in session, informing them of the proceeding of Congress on this subject, expressing his "marked disapprobation of such a step," and appealing to the Legislature "to prevent, if possible, such a measure!" This Message was referred to a committee, which immediately reported a "solemn protest," in the name of the good people of that Commonwealth, against the contemplated measure; and this protest was unanimously adopted! We forbear any comment on this proceeding, further than declaring that, in the whole course of our lives, we never met with any thing more extraordinary and surprising. It would not have added in the least to our surprise, had the Legislature of Virginia, on account of Washington's having been a Virginian, protested against the right of Congress to do honor to his memory.—*Nat. Int.*

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

A measure of great consequence in our national economy stands for consideration in the House of Representatives to-day; we allude to the bill for promoting the growth and preparation of Silk in the United States. England imports from abroad, annually, five millions of pounds of raw and thrown silk, for the use of her factories; and one-third of the vast amount annually used up in the factories of France, she also obtains from other countries. With a climate so well adapted to the production of silk as that of the U. States, we might in a few years supply a great portion of the immense consumption of the French and English looms. A vast field, therefore, of domestic industry & wealth opens itself to our country, if we improve the opportunity. Shall we embrace it, or reject it?

February 23.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, the bills from the House making appropriations for the naval service of the U. States; and for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensions. Mr. Smith having stated the importance to the public service of speedily passing the above named bills, they were severally read the third time and passed. Several bills from the House were read the first time and ordered to a second reading; and two private bills were ordered to a third reading. Mr Clay's resolutions, on the subject of the tariff, having been taken up, Mr. Miller, of South Carolina, addressed the Senate, until a late hour, in opposition to the protective system. Before Mr. Miller had concluded, the Senate adjourned over to Thursday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Boon, of Indiana, reported a bill to graduate the price of the public lands, which was read twice and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. It provides that after July 1st, 1832, all the public lands which may have been or may be offered for public sale, and which remain unsold, shall be subject to sale by private entry, at seventy-five cents per acre; and that all lands offered for sale and remaining unsold for ten years, shall be subject to sale at fifty cents per acre. The resolution of Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, on the subject of the Indian land leased to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, was next taken up. The question was on the motion of Mr. Wilde to refer the subject to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the

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The Augsberg Gazette of the 5th instant, contains the following from the frontiers of Poland:—The Russian troops stationed in Poland, are receiving reinforcements from all sides, one large train of artillery is already on the road from Moscow, and another is preparing. The army is also considerably augmented by the changes made in the military colonies. The reasons for this accumulation of forces in Poland are not avowed, but they naturally create surmises that important projects are in contemplation. Russian officers, who no doubt are not allowed to penetrate into the secret intentions of the Emperor, say, that they have cut off an arm of the revolution in Poland, and that they are now about to attack its head. Poland itself cannot require an army so extensive, for she is cast down, and the men of energy who brought on the revolution, and all the misfortunes consequent on its failure, are now scattered abroad in foreign countries.

The nation is discouraged, and if freedom is brought to her from without, she will make no further attempts to retain it. A journey of the Emperor to Warsaw is spoken of, but this is by no means probable, at least till the spring, when he may go to review the troops.

The Stuttgard Gazette contains the following intelligence from Vienna, dated Dec. 26.—"A courier from the Imperial Cabinet was despatched to-day to Rome with positive assurances that our troops stationed on the frontiers of the Legations would, in case of need, make demonstrations to sustain the forces of his Holiness in their efforts to re-establish obedience in the provinces.—Affairs, in fact, have taken a turn so singular, that the authority of the Pope is almost totally disregarded. The ex-President of the Provisional Government, Vicini, who was excluded from the amnesty, has openly returned to Bologna; the taxes are no longer paid; and the inhabitants of the Legations act precisely as if they formed an independent state. It is said the Cabinet of the Tuileries has given its formal assent to the entrance of the Austrian troops into the Papal dominions, and has officially declared that it would experience satisfaction at seeing his Holiness replaced in full possession of all the rights of his sovereignty."

LONDON, Jan. 10—There has not been so much real stir in the political circles for several years past as within the last few days. Cabinet Couriers have been crossing and re-crossing the Channel, and flying about in all directions in a very unusual manner. There must be something very important in hand to occasion all this bustle. Several cabinet couriers went across the Channel on Saturday, and five more followed on Sunday. Indeed, so urgent were the despatches of Prince Lieven, that on Saturday the Russian messenger crossed the Channel with them in an open boat; and yesterday another Russian messenger followed. Messengers from the Austrian, Prussian, and French Embassies, also went over yesterday. In the mean time, all is bustle at the Stock Exchange—nothing but reports of war's alarms; also that Casimer Perier has resigned, or was going to resign. It is said that the French Government has also taken the alarm, and will not any longer be trifled with by the intrigues of the Northern Courts

The conferences at Paris between the diplomatic corps have been, it is known, more frequent than ever. All this indicates that important negociations are on the tapis with the various Courts which at present appear in a convulsed state. Russia, during the winter, will act with a high hand, and try to bully the other northern powers into her views, which no doubt France foresees. *Sun.*

A wretch recently murdered his wife in England under the most appalling circumstances. The wife was very fond of the villain, and under a pretence of kissing her, he threw a cord around her neck, and strangled her, being assisted in the effort by a woman of the most abandoned character. They then cut the body of their victim into pieces, and concealed them in different places.—The man was hung. The woman acquitted of the capital charge.

The editor of the N. York Evening Post has received the following letter from Paris:

"PARIS, Dec. 26.

We had a report the other day which caused some excitement, that the Emperor of Russia, moved by the griefs of his Royal brother of the Netherlands, had refused to ratify the treaty signed by his Plenipotentiary at London, and had moreover notified to the other Great Powers that he would not *permit* the employment of force to compel the acquiescence of Holland. This report is *not* confirmed in all its details—but as to the bad humor of the Autocrat, and his bad dispositions towards the liberal governments of the west of Europe, particularly those whose people were guilty of the sin of sympathising with the Poles, there can be no doubt He has recently given a very magnificent, though barbarous expression of this feeling, in prohibiting the learning of the French language in the whole of Poland. But supposing that worthy John Bull cared more for his bales than his books, he has manifested his ill-humor in that quarter by a heavy additional impost on all English merchandise. Yet notwithstanding this undoubted hostility of Russia, it will not disturb the peace of Europe. Austria & Prussia, in accordance with the policy of this Government and of England, shall continue to think their welfare lies (as they now *certainly believe*) in pacific counsels.

Upon the whole, if appearances are to be trusted, you may count upon, *at least, one* more year of peace in Europe."

The following account of the present condition of Spain, taken from a letter published by the New-York Daily Advertiser, is applicable perhaps only to particular sections of the Country. The letter is dated

"MADRID, Dec. 14.

This country is so completely overrun by robbers, that nothing goes safe Not a *diligence* has gone from this to Seville for some weeks past, without being stopped and plundered by these banditti. Indeed, it was never worse than at present. Dr. Wilson, an English gentleman, and his lady, left here about four weeks ago for Andalusia. The diligence was stopped by Jose Maria, with a band of sixteen. He says they were fine looking men, mounted on handsome horses, and armed each man with a brace of pistols, gun, broadsword and dirk. They were very polite, not obliging them to get down with their faces to the ground, as is usual, but gave them some brandy and water to drink: and when they left, shook hands with the passengers, wished them a pleasant journey, and begged pardon for having been obliged to put them to so much trouble and inconvenience.—They took every thing in the way of money, watches, &c. and all the gentlemen's clothes that were worth taking, even their cloaks and umbrellas; and also all the ladies' dresses, leaving them a few night gowns, caps, &c. This is what has happened to every *diligence* or coach that passed on that route. In fact the travelling in that direction is entirely stopped."

From the Baltimore Gazette.

We have received the following letter from an intelligent gentleman on his travels in Europe. We cannot discern any just cause for the prediction, that a revolution will inevitably occur in France, but let that event take place when it may, the restoration of the Bourbons will, we fancy, be the last thing thought of by the revolutionists. The next attempt made to change the state of affairs in France, will, in all probability, result in the total exclusion of every branch of the Bourbon family, from any participation in the government, and a nearer approach to a Republic than any thing heretofore adopted by the chiefs of the nation—The correspondent thinks we are unacquainted with the object of various attempts at revolution in Italy. The impression entertained is not that the attachment of the people to the church is in the slightest degree abated, or that it is less pure and steadfast than formerly, but that there is a feeling of national abasement produced by the ready interference of Austria in all the domestic concerns of the state. It is generally understood here that the efforts of the people are principally directed to rid themselves of a tyrannical system of odious oppression, kept up by the presence of the Austrian troops, which makes their country little less than a mere appendage to the crown of the Emperor, and that were this effected and the country really free, we should hear nothing more of those frequent attempts at revolt, which render the modern history of the states nothing but a melancholy record of cruel murders and distressing executions.

"ROME, Dec. 8th, 1831.

"We remained in Paris a week, long enough to see the principal curiosities of that great capital, and long enough too, to convince ourselves, that a revolution is inevitable.

"At Turin we remained two days, and were excedingly pleased with the appearance of the city. The new King, formerly Prince de Carignan, governs with much wisdom, a contented people; and, while a great part of Italy is infected with the spirit of revolution, Turin, and all Piedmont are perfectly tranquil.

"We rested a few days at Bologna. We found this city in a state of open revolt against the Roman Pontiff.—They have declared themselves independent, and have organized a National Guard; determined to go any length, rather than submit to the Pope. All Romagna is agitated by a similar spirit—but Rome is faithful, and will continue to be so. The Papal armies are at Rimini; they have orders to proceed to Bologna. If no opposition is made, they will enter the city, and proclaim a general pardon—otherwise, the Austrians are near, to force them into subjection. How little is the object of these disorderly movements understood in the United States! It is not real liberty for which the demagogues of these insurrections are contending, but for their own aggrandizement—and instead of meliorating the condition of the people, they only render it still worse, by making them dissatisfied and unhappy. Yet, it is a mistake, and an egregious one, too—to imagine, that they are waging war against the Church, as is generally thought by Americans. They speak of the Pope with profound respect, as their spiritual head—the Churches are well attended—Seminaries and Colleges for Ecclesiastical education are flourishing—and they are as warmly devoted to the Catholic Church as the Romans themselves It is a pity that they are misled by certain interested demagogues, who will, sooner or later, find, to their cost, that they are playing a dangerous game.

"Gregory XVI. is universally esteemed and loved—the Romans appear proud of him, and the Church may thank the giver of all good gifts, for having raised up a Pontiff so well adapted to these difficult times."

The St. Petersburg Gazette says, there is living near Polosk, on the frontier of Lithuania, a man named Demetrius Crabowski, who is 188 years old; he has always led the humble but tranquil life of a shepherd, assisted by his two sons, the eldest of whom is 120, and the youngest 97 years old.

Torijos, the Spanish patriot, who, with a numerous band of worthies, had made several unsuccessful attempts to rouse his countrymen to break the iron yoke of despotism under which that nation still continues to groan, and who had found shelter from the tyrant's troops in the Pyrenees, has, with 53 of his brave associates, been arrested and shot. O. P. Q the celebrated Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, who, anticipating the downfall of despotism and triumph of the rights of man throughout Europe, holds this language—The murder of Torijos will be avenged. The blood which has flowed from the veins of that brave band, will serve to fertilize the soil in which the tree of liberty shall be planted—and in future years, pilgrimages will be made to the spot, where now the yells of an infatuated and wretched priesthood have rent the air with the cries of "long live the king."

POLITICAL.

MR. CLAY.

It seems to be conceeded, that in his last Speech on the Tariff, Mr. Clay surpassed all his former efforts. An audience numerous, grave and intelligent, could with difficulty be prevented from applauding his speech in many parts. The rapid and commanding glance of the Vice President was insufficient to control the spontaneous feelings of the auditory, and he was compelled to resort to threats of clearing the galleries The pack who bark at Mr. Clay's heels—the wretched hirelings of power, or the baser victims of envy—pretended that Henry Clay was not the man he had been, that the elasticity of his mind, and the hurricane of his eloquence, were no more. They invented the tale as a set off to the notorious incompetency of King Log, and they have been punished for it, having involuntarily contributed to urge the generous mettle of Clay to an exertion so transcendent, that envy itself has been silenced A letter (from a Jacksonian) says, "I heard Clay on all three days Live a thousand years. I can hardly hope to hear such a speech again. Fame loudly and widely as she has blown the reputation of his eloquence, has fallen short of the truth. I saw no weeping; his eloquence is not of that kind, it kindles and sustains. But how shall I describe the storm of his oratory when at the highest? When having for several sentences rolled along gathering more and more force at every period, it at last reaches the climax, and bursts upon you in all the energy and majesty of passion? At these moments every one felt that the gift of eloquence was the most commanding and enviable, which Providence confers on man. I thought of the man before me, thus rising high above all in a talent which more than all others moves and governs mankind, and wondered *why* he wished to be President—why he wished to busy himself in the *white house*, and to exchange the thunder of Jove for the sceptre of Pluto? But thus are we constituted. We cannot consent to remain stationary, but must from the laws of nature, desire to be advancing, even if we go from better to worse. Certainly, honestly, I had rather have been Henry Clay on Monday, than to wield the power of President of the United States. There is more glory in making the multitude shiver, as if in an ague fit, with the vehemence of your eloquence, than in giving and taking away offices." *Richmond Whig.*

The organs of "the party" continue perseveringly to cry down the Senate of the United States. The reader will recollect the suggestion of a correspondent of the Government paper in this city, to cut down the Senators to two years, and to take from them the power of controlling appointments to office. We now find the Government paper at New-York (the Courier and Enquirer) boldly taking the ground which the Globe dare not undertake to defend, in the following terms:

"If combinations and coalitions, not to say conspiracies, in the Senate, to abuse a high trust—shall be made manifest, [in other words, if the Senate do not bend before the Executive will and pleasure] the people in their sovereignty must interfere and amend the Constitution for their own safety. The period is not, in our opinion, remote, when the Constitution will undergo revision on the following points:—

1st An apportionment of Senators *according to population*—their election by the people, and *for a shorter period.*

2d Limiting their powers to purposes *wholly and exclusively legislative.*"

Thus coolly is *a revolution in the Government* proposed, because the Senate have not thought proper to confirm the nomination of the Ex-Secretary of State to an office which he had carved out for himself. What would these gentlemen have proposed had the Senate refused as it did when their party was paramount during the last year of the last Presidency, to act upon the nominations by the President at all.—*Nat. Int.*

We can assure the Boston Advocate that Mr. Clay would *strictly* practice upon the principles he lays down in his comments upon the proscription of the present Administration," were he to be elevated to the office of Chief Magistrate of this Republic. He would proscribe no man for opinion's sake. He would remove no man for voting against him—speaking against him, or writing against him. He would no doubt "turn out" some men who have been "turned in" by the present incumbent—But there would be no rewarding of friends—no punishing of enemies. This is the course Mr. Clay's friends expect him to pursue, and the course he would pursue. It was but the other day that he proclaimed before the American Senate, that he "scorned alike those who *exercise* and those who *submit* to oppression."

Alexandria Gazette.

☞The meetings in New-York and Philadelphia, called to sustain the U. S. Senate, and to *approve* of the rejection of VAN BUREN, were most numerously attended. We have not now room for their manly and independent proceedings. The following is one of their resolutions; and we pledge in advance, an approval on the part of every American, and a hearty concurrence in the pride of its spirit, and the patriotism of its sentiments:

☞"*Resolved*, That we never desire to see the *American* flag entrusted to hands that have once disgraced it, nor to see that man *rewarded*, who would make the AMERICAN EAGLE *crouch* to the British Lion."

We well remember a remark jocosely made by a Member of Congress during the discussion of last Monday, relative to the removal of the Remains of WASHINGTON, to this effect; that if, notwithstanding the protest of certain Virginia members against it, the resolution then depending should pass, nothing would be easier than for Gov. FLOYD to call out the militia in the neighborhood, and, *vi et armis*, repel this flagrant invasion of the rights of the State by the General Government. The suggestion raised a smile on the countenance of the hearer, and no wonder that it did. But, as has been said profoundly, *truth is stranger than fiction.* Governor FLOYD, as Governor of the State, actually *has* interfered to prevent the execution of the resolve of Congress. On Friday last, he addressed a Message to the Legislature of the State of Virginia, now in session, informing them of the proceeding of Congress on this subject, expressing his "marked disapprobation of such a step," and appealing to the Legislature "to prevent, if possible, such a measure!" This Message was referred to a committee, which immediately reported a "solemn protest," in the name of the good people of that Commonwealth, against the contemplated measure; and this protest was unanimously adopted! We forbear any comment on this proceeding, further than declaring that, in the whole course of our lives, we never met with any thing more extraordinary and surprising. It would not have added in the least to our surprise, had the Legislature of Virginia, on account of Washington's having been a Virginian, protested against the right of Congress to do honor to his memory.—*Nat. Int.*

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

A measure of great consequence in our national economy stands for consideration in the House of Representatives to-day; we allude to the bill for promoting the growth and preparation of Silk in the United States. England imports from abroad, annually, five millions of pounds of raw and thrown silk, for the use of her factories; and one-third of the vast amount annually used up in the factories of France, she also obtains from other countries. With a climate so well adapted to the production of silk as that of the U. States, we might in a few years supply a great portion of the immense consumption of the French and English looms A vast field, therefore, of domestic industry & wealth opens itself to our country, if we improve the opportunity. Shall we embrace it, or reject it?

February 23.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, the bills from the House making appropriations for the naval service of the U. States; and for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensions. Mr Smith having stated the importance to the public service of speedily passing the above named bills, they were severally read the third time and passed. Several bills from the House were read the first time and ordered to a second reading; and two private bills were ordered to a third reading. Mr Clay's resolutions, on the subject of the tariff, having been taken up, Mr Miller, of South Carolina, addressed the Senate until a late hour, in opposition to the protective system. Before Mr. Miller had concluded, the Senate adjourned over to Thursday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Boon, of Indiana, reported a bill to graduate the price of the public lands, which was read twice and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union It provides that after July 1st, 1832, all the public lands which may have been, or may be offered for public sale, and which remain unsold, shall be subject to sale by private entry, at seventy-five cents per acre; and that all lands offered for sale and remaining unsold for ten years, shall be subject to sale at fifty cents per acre. The resolution of Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, on the subject of the Indian land leased to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, was next taken up. The question was on the motion of Mr. Wilde to refer the subject to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 9th day of March next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following *REAL ESTATE*, viz.

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Johnston, John Myers and James Morrison, containing 64 Acres and 97 Perches, more or less, on which are erected a

1½ story Stone Dwelling

House, Stone Bank Barn, Log Stable, and other Out-buildings, a well of water, and an Orchard.—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Mary Weakley*.

—ALSO—

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in the Town of Hampton, Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lots of No. 1 and 3, fronting on Baltimore-street, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 2, on which are erected a two-story

Brick Dwelling-house,

and Brick Back-Building, (occupied as a Tavern) Frame Stable, and two wells of water. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *Elias King* and *Mary King*.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place, in pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Fehl, James Watson and others, containing 46 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story

Log Dwelling-house,

Log Barn, and other Out-buildings—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of *James Bond*.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff*.

Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 21, 1832. } ts

CIRCUIT COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all who it may concern, that a Circuit Court for Adams county, will be held at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 5th day of March next*.

WM. S. COBEAN, *Sheriff*.

Jan. 17. tc

CIRCUIT COURT.

LIST of Causes for Trial in the Circuit Court of Adams county, to be held in Gettysburg, on *Monday the 5th day of March, next*.

The Carlisle Bank vs. Nicholas Wierman.
The Trustees of Moses Gourley, an Insolvent Debtor vs. Abraham Scott.
David Witherow vs. Peter Epley.
Wm. M'Clellan, Jr. John Ash, Jr. and James Bowen vs. Peter Brengle.
David White vs. Thomas Neely, Geo. Day, Rachel Arnold, Jas. Wierman and Moses Neely.
Thaddeus Stevens vs. Jacob Lefever.
Daniel Gilbert vs. Bernhart Hoffman.

G. WELSH, *Proth'y*.

Feb. 7. tc

Jurors—Circuit Court.

Borough—John Houck, John B. Marsh, Samuel S. M'Creary, Adam Wert.

Germany—Amos Lefever, Jacob Keller, Enoch Lefever.

Hamiltonban—John M'Cullough, John Kinett, John Orr, Andrew Stewart, Samuel Blythe, Israel Irvin, John Mickley, Jr. John J. Kerr, Joseph Reed, (of Benj.)

Mountpleasant—David Demaree, Edward Riley, David Clapsaddle, Samuel S. Caldwell, Esq.

Liberty—James M'Divitt, William Scott, Joseph Hill.

Straban—Peter Eyster, John Gorley, Peter Hulick.

Mountjoy—Frederick Stockslager, James Black.

Franklin—David Middlecoff, John Biesecker, Thomas M'Knight.

Cumberland—Samuel Cobean, Jr. George Guinn, Joseph Walker, Quinton Armstrong.

Tyrone—William Greer, William Sadler.

Reading—William Jones.

Hamilton—Michael Hanes.

Berwick—George Ickes, Daniel Geisselman, George Himes.

Huntington—Jonn Fickes, (of Daniel,) John Gardner.

Menallen—Samuel Diehl, Jesse Houck, Nathan Wright.

Conowago—John Morningstar, Esq.

Feb. 7.

FRESH ASSORTMENT OF Goods.

THIS DAY,

DANNER & ZIEGLER,

ARE receiving and opening a SECOND STOCK of Goods this Fall, comprising every article of

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

China, Glass & Queens-ware,

LEGHORN, STRAW, GIMP, NAVARINO, DUNSTABLE AND ORLEANS BONNETS,

Fur and Hair Caps,

which are to be sold as low as any man can sell. Grateful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same.

Gettysburg, Nov. 28. tf

BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale at this Printing-Office.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 28th day of February next*, to wit:

The account of Moses Senft, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Miller, deceased.

The account of Philip Shriver, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Sharer, deceased.

The account of Simon Melhorn, Executor of the estate of David Melhorn, deceased.

The further account of Jacob Cassat, Administrator of the estate of John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.

The account of Henry Wilmor, Executor of the estate of Jacob Dotterow, deceased.

The account of Peter Moritz, Administrator of the estate of Peter Moritz, deceased.

The account of Thomas Stephens, Esq. Executor of the estate of Moses Vanscoyock, deceased.

The account of Thomas Ehrehart, Executor of the estate of Jacob Fidler, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, *Reg'r*.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 24, 1831. } 4t

WHOLESALE & RETAIL *PLATING Establishment*,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANNER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz.:

BITS, STIRRUPS,
Coach and Gig Mounting,
Joints, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles,
BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS,
WINKERS & PADS,
Top and Trace Finishers,
ORNAMENTS,
of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

☞ All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6. tf

NOTICE.

ALL those persons indebted to the subscriber, by Bond, Note, or Book account, are requested to call and discharge the same before the *first day of March next*. In those cases, where the sum may be too considerable to be conveniently paid at that time, he desires that the interest thereon may be discharged.

WILHELMAS HOUGHTELIN.

Feb. 7. 4t

COUGH DROPS,

OR,

INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the prevention and cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, & diseases of the Breast & Lungs.

DR. CLARKSON FREEMAN, the proprietor of this Specific, resided upwards of four years among the different tribes of North-American Indians; and with unwearied diligence used every means in his power to acquire a knowledge of the different remedies sued by them, for the cure of their sick and wounded; & more particularly of those which they take to prevent and cure consumptions, and complaints of the breast and lungs. He observed the Indians were subject to numerous and similar complaints to those of the white people; and from their mode of living, and being exposed to the inclemency of all weathers, many of their complaints were more complicated and violent. Although many of their diseases were of such a nature as would with people in a civilized state have terminated in confirmed consumptions; yet, during all the time he was with them, he did not hear of one who died of a consumption. So happy are they in their knowledge of remedies, and so certain of their effects, when in time applied, that it may be said, "a true consumption is a disease never known or heard of among them." The truth of this observation must be corroborated by all who have had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with these people. It may then be asked, why are they exempt from these complaints? The reason is obvious; because they immediately seek for relief, and prevent those complaints, which insensibly undermine the constitution, & bring on incurable consumptions.

Bills of directions accompany each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases; also particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct themselves through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if his directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before the proper authorities in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured of the most desperate cases of Consumption; some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying the bottles.

☞ For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg.

N. B. None are genuine without the Signature of the Proprietor.

Sept. 6.

Receipts & Expenditures of Adams C'ty.

Commissioners' Office, Adams County, Pennsylvania.

AGREEABLY to an Act of Assembly, entitled, "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties to publish a statement of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES yearly—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do Report as follows, viz:—*From the 7th of January, 1831, to the 5th of January, 1832, both days included*:—

DR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
To outstanding Tax at last settlement	5,962	77
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley	35	08½
Arrearage Duplicate	725	44
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond	115	00
Ground Rents in hands of C. Chritzman	44	00
Tax assessed for 1831	10,349	36
Ground Rents, due January, 1831	199	00
Cash of D. Wills, Esq. for an Estray sold	6	00
Cash on hand at last settlement	2,149	85
Jury Verdicts and Fines in hands of P. Heagy, late Sheriff,	414	48
Addition to Tax Duplicates	18	99
	$20,019	97½

THE TAX ASSESSED FOR 1831, IS AS FOLLOWS:

George Irwin,	Hamiltonban,	655 55
Daniel Geiselman,	Berwick,	653 36
James Renshaw,	Germany,	601 05
Valentine Hollinger,	Reading,	656 00
Isaac Durborrow,	Mountjoy,	481 20
John Duffield,	Tyrone,	383 26
James Patterson,	Hamilton,	472 61
Nicholas Groop,	Huntington,	454 35
George Myers, Jr.	Latimore,	433 39
John Emlet,	Conowago,	603 36
James Scott of D.	Liberty,	581 86
George Brinkerhoff,	Mountpleasant,	760 87
Anthony Deardorff,	Franklin,	769 95
C. Chritzman,	Borough,	485 51
Michael Miller,	Cumberland,	702 30
Jacob Taughinbaugh,	Straban,	760 41
Jacob Smith, Sen.	Menallen,	801 31
		$10,349 36

THE OUTSTANDING TAX APPEARS TO BE IN THE HANDS OF THE FOLLOWING COLLECTORS:

1820	John Marshall,*	Berwick,	4 89
1823	Michael Snyder,	Germany,	1 05
1825	Adam Swope,	Borough,	125 46
"	Wm. Cobean,	Cumberland,	1 26
1827	Caleb Beales,	Latimore,	52 09
1828	Peter Deardorff,	Reading,	46 62
"	James White, Jr.	Liberty,	2 00
1829	Henry Albert,	Reading,	86 92
"	Michael Kitzmiller,	Conowago,	44 82
"	Jesse Seabrooks,	Hamiltonban,	3 00
"	John McIlwain,	Mountpleasant,	139 86
"	P. Bishop, Jr.	Germany,	57 00
1830	C. Picking,	Hamilton,	150 66
"	P. Voglesong,†	Berwick,	105 72
"	John Marshall,*	Hamiltonban,	69 71
"	John Bream, Sen.	Tyrone,	35 86
"	Samuel Kennedy,*	Huntingdon,	88 36
1831	George Irwin,*	Hamiltonban,	399 03
"	James Renshaw,*	Germany,	601 05
"	Isaac Durborrow,*	Mountjoy,	229 20
"	John Duffield,*	Tyrone,	220 26
"	James Patterson,	Hamilton,	62 61
"	Nicholas Groop,	Huntington,	350 35
"	George Myers, Jr.*	Latimore,	205 14
"	John Emlet,	Conowago,	275 36
"	James Scott,*	Liberty,	456 86
"	Geo. Brinkerhoff,	Mountpleasant,	335 89
"	Anthony Deardorff,	Franklin,	269 95
"	Michael Miller,	Cumberland,	567 30
"	Jacob Taughinbaugh,	Straban,	396 41
"	Jacob Smith,	Menallen,	405 31
			$5,790 01

☞ Those marked thus [*] have since paid part—thus [†] in full.

CR.

BY ORDERS PAID, AS FOLLOW, VIZ.:

	Dolls.	Cts.
Auditors' pay	10	50
Tuition of Poor Children	856	84
Sundry bills of Costs paid Sheriff and others	765	04
Collectors of Taxes—Fees and Releases	884	59
Assessors' pay	257	50
Treasurer of Poor-house Funds	2,600	00
Prothonotary's and Recorder's fees	31	75
Grand Jury and Constables—pay	280	50
General Jury and Constables—pay	721	54
General Jury, Circuit Court—pay	204	96
James McIlhenny, Esq. Commissioner—pay	105	00
Thomas Ehrehart, Esq. do de	90	00
Jacob Cover, Esq. do do	94	50
D. Horner, Clerk, salary, &c.	169	87
Sundry persons for Fox Scalps	28	55½
Road Views and Damages	798	25
Jailor—keeping prisoners, &c.	575	56
Court Cryer—pay, &c.	61	62
F. W. Koehler, for Printing	78	50
Jacob Lefever, do	45	62
R. W. Middleton, do	88	75
R. G. Harper, do	50	44
Directors of Poor—pay	60	00
Work done—public buildings	13	85
Wood for Court-house and Prison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Officers of Elections (General and Special) pay	562	84
Medical attendance on Prisoners	13	75
Coroner—fees, &c.	18	58
P. Heagy, for a Lot of Ground adjoining the Jail	200	00
Treasurer of Borough of Gettysburg, for Hose for the use of the Fire Company of said Borough	40	00
William S. Cobean, Sheriff, for summoning Jurors for 1831	78	00
John Heagy, for one ream of Paper	3	25
By outstanding Tax	5,790	01
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourley	35	08½
do arrearage Duplicate	725	44
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond	15	00
Treasurer's salary	100	00
Jury Verdicts and Fines in hands of P. Heagy, Esq.*	414	48
Orders of former years paid by Treasurer	15	80
Cash on hand	2,902	96½
	$20,019	97½

IN TESTIMONY that the foregoing statement of RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES, exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said County, is a correct and true Copy, as taken from and compared with the Originals remaining in the Books of this Office—We have hereunto set our Hands, and affixed the Seal of our said Office, at Gettysburg, the fifth of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

THOMAS EHREHART,
JACOB COVER,
JOHN L. GUBERNATOR, } *Commissioners.*

Attest—D. HORNER, *Clerk*.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

WE, the subscribers, being duly elected AUDITORS, to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, REPORT the following to be a General Statement of the said Account, from the 7th day of January, 1831, to the 5th day of January, 1832—both days included:—

ROBERT SMITH, Treasurer, and Commissioners—in Account with the County of Adams.

DR.

To outstanding Tax, January 6, 1831	$5,962 77
Quit-rents in hands of James Gourley	35 08½
Arrearage Duplicate	725 44
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond	115 00
Quit-rents in hands of Christian Chritzman	44 00
Tax assessed for 1831	10,349 36
Cash of David Wills, Esq. for an Estray sold in Franklin township	6 00
Balance of last settlement	2,149 85
Jury Verdicts and Fines in P. Heagy's hands	414 48
Addition to Tax Duplicate	18 99
	$20,019 97½

CR.

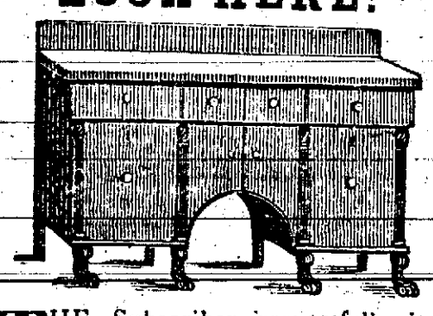
By Cash paid on Commissioners' orders	$10,036 99½
Outstanding Tax	5,790 01
Quit-rents in hands of James Gourley	35 08½
Arrearage Duplicate	725 44
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond	115 00
Treasurer's Salary	100 00
Jury Verdicts and Fines in P. Heagy's hands	414 48
Balance in Treasury	2,902 96½
	$20,019 97½

WE further Report, that we have examined the items which compose the above Account, and certify that they are correct—and that the Balance of Two Thousand Nine Hundred and Two Dollars and Ninety-Six and an half Cents, is in the hands of the Treasurer.

February 12.

CHARLES KETTLEWELL,
JOHN M'KESSON, } *Auditors.*

LOOK HERE!



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he continues to carry on the

CABINET-MAKING,

in all its various branches, in Baltimore-street, a few doors south of Mr. D. M'Creary's Saddler's-shop—where he will manufacture and keep on hand a General and Extensive Assortment of *FIRST-RATE*

Furniture.

☞ All kinds of LUMBER and COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for Work—for which the highest market price will be given.

He would also inform the Public that he continues to make

COFFINS,

with neatness and despatch. He has also provided himself with a HEARSE for the conveyance of the Dead.

He hopes, from strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of patronage.

L. SHARP.

Gettysburg, Feb. 7. tf

☞ Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

WILLIAM GILLILAND,

Esquire, deceased, to wit: the heirs of John Gilliland, deceased, Samuel John, Margaret Catharine & Wm. Fleming Gilliland, all minors; William Gilliland, George Gilliland, Fleming Gilliland, and Joseph Gilliland, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the *twenty-eighth day of February next*, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof, agreeable to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Jan. 31.

GARLEGANT'S

Balsam of Health.

THE subscriber has just received from the proprietor, John S. Miller, Frederick, Md. a supply of Garlegant's celebrated Balsam of Health, a remedy extensively used in many parts of Europe and the United States, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA, and many other diseases which proceed from a morbid condition of the stomach. It is also highly recommended in COLIC, NERVOUS TREMORS, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, and is a sovereign remedy for WORMS, &c. It is neatly put up in square half pint bottles, accompanied with extensive directions for its use. It is constantly for sale at One Dollar per bottle, by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Druggist and Apothecary.

Gettysburg, May 3. 12t

The following is among many certificates of cure performed by this medicine:

Dear Sir—I lately used your Balsam of Health. For two years I had a constant and fixed pain in my side, and frequently subject to costiveness accompanied with fever, more or less. I accordingly bought a bottle of your Balsam, of your agent in Hagerstown, and found it relieved me very much, and I procured the 2d bottle, which cured me perfectly, and since then I enjoy perfect health again; and I do recommend the said Balsam to those that are afflicted in the same way.

JAMES FLAHIFF,
Near Leitersburg, Washington co. Md.

FOR SALE,

In the Borough of Gettysburg,

That two-story Brick Dwelling-house,

A few doors west of Mr. Forry's Inn, recently occupied by Dr. Smyser. The payments, if desired, will be made very accommodating. For further particulars, inquire of the occupant.

Jan. 17. tf

Journeymen Carpenters *WANTED*.

THE subscriber will give good wages and constant employment to one or two Journeymen Carpenters, if immediate application is made

WILLIAM KERR.

Liberty township, Feb. 7. 3t